

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Big Debate on Economic Aid

Should U. S. Continue to Give Non-Military Assistance to Friendly Countries?

THE United States is now giving economic aid to many lands. Among the projects that we are supporting are the following:

We are helping build highways in the Philippine Islands. Much of the road-building program is taking place on Mindanao, second largest island of the group. The Philippine government wants to open this largely undeveloped area for settlement and farming.

American dollars are helping Norway explore iron-ore deposits near the Arctic Circle. It is hoped that high-grade ore will be found here to relieve the prospective European shortage.

The United States is helping finance a big irrigation project in Portugal. Not far from Lisbon a grazing area is being turned into productive farm land. Portugal must increase farm output if it is to raise living standards.

In Thailand we are helping put a 2,000-mile railway into shape. The road is badly run-down, but it is needed for carrying rice, tin, rubber, and other materials from the interior to the ports.

We are assisting France in increasing its power output. American funds have helped modernize a big power plant near Paris. The plant provides power for many factories making vehicles, tools, and aircraft.

Should we continue to give aid to friendly countries on such projects as these? Or should we limit the eco-

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OPINION IS DIVIDED over the methods used by congressional investigating committees. Some observers say witnesses are mistreated. Others think persons who testify are nearly always dealt with in a fair, reasonable manner.

Investigations by Congress

Hearings by Lawmakers Bring Forth Important Information, but How Carefully Are They Conducted? This Issue Is Being Studied.

MEMBERS of Congress spend much time conducting hearings and investigations. They examine charges of dishonesty or inefficiency in government departments. They study the extent of communist influence in America. They review our government's military plans and its foreign policy. They hold hearings to gather facts on practically every important bill that is up for passage or rejection.

Congressional investigations serve several purposes. For one thing, they help the senators and representatives to decide whether a proposed law would be helpful or harmful. House and Senate committees hold hearings on tax measures, military training bills, foreign aid plans, and many

other items. Witnesses who favor the passage of a particular measure come in and testify in its behalf. Other witnesses present opposition views.

Frequently, however, a congressional committee holds hearings that do not bear directly on any specific measure that has been introduced. Through such investigations the congressmen may gather facts that will help them in drawing up future bills.

Also, these probes may focus the public spotlight on situations that need to be corrected. The Senate Crime Investigating Committee, under Senator Estes Kefauver and later under Senator Herbert O'Connor, dug up facts which prompted many states and local communities to take action directed

against gamblers and other criminals.

On many occasions, congressional committees investigate the behavior of some individual. They have done this frequently when studying charges of corruption in the executive departments, and during probes dealing with communist influences in our nation. The Senate Crime Investigating Committee put the spotlight on a number of persons who are suspected of large-scale gambling activities.

When it is engaged in this sort of work, a congressional committee bears some resemblance to a court. It can compel people to come in and give testimony under oath. Committee members question their witnesses in somewhat the same way as lawyers conduct examinations in a courtroom.

There are, on the other hand, important differences. A court, after obtaining evidence on both sides of a case, goes ahead to make a binding decision. In a controversy between two individuals, it may require one person to pay the other a sum of money, or to stop some harmful activity. In a criminal case, the jury determines whether or not the accused person is guilty, and if he is found guilty the court can send him to prison.

An investigating committee doesn't go that far. Its main purpose is to gather and publicize facts. If it uncovers evidence that someone has committed a crime, the job of prosecuting and punishing him is left to the law-enforcement officers and to the courts.

There is still another difference between the courts and the congressional investigating committees—a difference that is quite serious: Courts operate under much stricter rules of procedure than do the investigating bodies. In general, they take greater precautions to see that an accused

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Walter E. Myer

ONE is likely to succeed in the business world only in case he acquires more capital from time to time than he needs to use in his current operations. He puts this capital by; allows it to accumulate, then as opportunities appear he puts it to use. He frequently finds occasion to feed this accumulated capital into his business. By this process alone is he able to carry on extensive, complicated, and, expanding operations.

The accumulation of capital is also an insurance against later insecurity. Even though one may never plan to conduct business enterprises he must prepare to continue his existence. He must realize that the time may come when he can no longer produce. Then he will be fortunate if he has an accumulation of capital to fall back upon. That is why it is considered so desirable for one to put

Preparing for Tomorrow

By Walter E. Myer

aside part of his surplus while the going is good; to build up savings for future opportunities and for rainy days.

It is not so generally realized that it is equally desirable for one to lay up intellectual capital. If one is to succeed he should spend years in the study of a wide range of subjects. That is what he does during his student days. Then he continues to study and to learn. He reads, reflects upon, and discusses many matters which do not concern his daily work. But he is accumulating a reserve of information and of ideas for future reference.

All the while occasions are coming along which call for information and for skill one cannot acquire in a hurry. These are the times when one falls back upon the reserve he has built up. The businessman making a decision which calls for a broad understanding of economic conditions, the lawyer handling a complicated case, the physician dealing with a critical situation, all these

would be utterly helpless if they had not stored up knowledge through the years.

Even though one may not be going into business or the professions, he needs a store of intellectual capital. He needs it in order to act intelligently as a citizen. No man can become sufficiently familiar with the problems his ballot deals with if he waits to study the issues involved until election time approaches. The casting of a ballot is a moment of crisis, and the typical voter meets the crisis effectively only if he is able to make his decision in the light of a knowledge and understanding which has been in preparation for a considerable period of time.

And so it is with the little crises with which one's private life is filled. One needs a reserve of experience upon which he may draw. If a person is to be happy and successful, he should add constantly to his supply of capital, intellectual as well as material.

Probes Are a Major Congressional Activity

(Concluded from page 1)

person gets a chance to defend himself.

Suppose that John Doe is arrested and brought to trial for robbery or some other serious crime. The law requires that he be allowed to have the help and advice of an attorney. If he can't afford to hire a lawyer, the government furnishes one for him.

John Doe and his lawyer must be fully informed as to what the charges and accusations are, so that they can prepare a defense. When the case goes to trial, the judge must do all he can to prevent either side from giving flimsy and unsubstantiated evidence. After any witness has testified against John Doe, the defense attorney cross-examines that witness to see whether there are weaknesses in

be severely harmed by the actions of a congressional investigating committee, even though such a group does not mete out formal punishments. For instance, suppose a committee collects and publishes testimony which tends to show that John Brown is a communist, and yet this committee does not let Brown present evidence which might disprove the charge.

The accused man, in such a case, may suffer great damage to his career. He can tell his side of the story to a newspaper reporter, and probably it will be published. But it doesn't carry as much weight as it would if presented in the same hearings that unveiled evidence against him.

Here is an actual example of how committee investigations are some-

should certainly be weeded out of government positions. But it is also widely felt that people who are accused of being communistic should get a fair chance to answer the charges.

Here is something else that happened in a committee hearing not so long ago. A senator, angered by the behavior of a witness, shouted, "He has lied to us. . . . He has broken his oath." Then, turning to the witness and accompanying his phrases with considerable profanity, he demanded: "Why didn't you come through clean? Before we get through with you, you'll wish you had. I am sick of this kind of hypocrisy."

In a well-run court, such threats and abuse—directed against a witness—would not be allowed.

Eighteen senators, led by Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, have introduced a resolution to establish such standards. Here are some of the rules which would be set up if the resolution went into effect:

If anyone is being investigated by a committee, he must get a chance to present evidence and call witnesses in his own behalf. He must be given the right to have his attorney accompany him at hearings. He must be allowed to question the witnesses who have testified against him. While the committee report is being prepared, committee members must not make damaging public statements about witnesses who have appeared before the group.

Should Congress enact a set of rules like these? The following arguments are given by people who think it should do so:

"Congressional investigations perform valuable services in our nation. They help the lawmakers to gather information as to the kind of laws that are needed. They focus public attention on situations—criminal activities, subversive plots, and the like—which need to be dealt with. They sometimes expose criminals and lead to court action.

"However, these investigations need to be regulated. They can serve their purpose far better if they are operated under a set of definite rules assuring justice and fairness. If such rules are adopted, the committees will be more highly respected by the public, and their findings will carry more weight than at present."

Opponents Reply

People who do not favor adoption of the Kefauver rules reply in this way:

"Although it is true that some congressional committees have abused their powers, critics often exaggerate the extent of the abuse. We should not try to impose a set of strict rules, like those followed by a court, upon all the investigating bodies of Congress. The committees serve many different purposes, and each should be allowed to work out its own method of procedure.

"On the other hand, the nation has a right to expect these committees to operate with fairness and justice. Through letters to Congress and by other means, the public should insist upon such fairness. The lawmakers will conduct their hearings and investigations carefully if they know that the public demands it."

South Africa

The Union of South Africa, a self-governing member of the British family of nations, is in a holiday mood these days. The land's 12½ million people are celebrating the 300th year since the first European settlers came to South Africa.

It was on April 6, 1652, that the Dutch explorer, Jan Van Riebeck, first landed on South Africa's shores with a group of settlers. The colony remained under Dutch supervision until it was taken over by the British in the early 1800's. It became an independent country shortly after a bitter fight between Dutch descendants and British troops some 50 years ago.



A CRITICAL WITNESS. Newbold Morris (extreme lower right), named by President Truman to investigate corruption in government, bitterly criticized the methods used by some

members of a Senate committee when he was testifying at an investigation recently. These members, in turn, said he was uncooperative and arrogant.

his story. Doe is given full opportunity to bring in witnesses and present evidence in his defense.

We sometimes hear of a case in which an accused person apparently gets unjust treatment in the courts, but such situations are rare. Our courts operate under rules of fair procedure whose origins date back many centuries in American and English history.

Congressional committees, though, are not bound by such strict rules. Each investigating group is comparatively free to determine its own methods of procedure. Many committees are widely praised for the conduct of their hearings, while others are accused of using unjust tactics.

Many people may say: "What difference does this make? After all, a congressional committee is not a court. It doesn't send people to jail on the basis of the evidence it uncovers. It simply publishes facts and conclusions. Why should we expect the committees to follow strict rules of procedure?"

The answer is that individuals can

times handled: The events took place in Washington a few years ago. Several government employees, accused of communist leanings, were called before a committee of the House of Representatives for questioning. They were given no details as to the accusation against them until they arrived at the hearing. Even then, they were not told the names of their accusers. They never had a chance to cross-examine their accusers. They were not allowed to have attorneys in the committee room to help them.

Although the committee listened to testimony against the accused men, it refused to hear any witnesses in their behalf. On this point, one congressman said: "What could have been accomplished by bringing in every Tom Dick, and Harry and letting him testify?"

In the end, the committee publicly declared that these men were guilty of subversive and communistic activity. It branded them as unfit to hold government jobs. Most Americans agree that individuals who are actually subversive or pro-communist

Most congressional investigations are not like those we have just described. The majority operate in a reasonably fair and just manner. Take, for example, the special committee which—about a year ago—studied General MacArthur's charges that the Truman administration was doing a poor job of fighting the Korean war. It is widely agreed that its hearings were conducted in an orderly fashion, and that all sides had a chance to express their views.

A number of years ago, the House of Representatives' Committee on Un-American Activities had a reputation for treating witnesses unfairly, and for publishing serious accusations against people, unsupported by sufficient evidence. At present, under the leadership of Representative John S. Wood of Georgia, this committee is generally credited with doing careful and conscientious work.

Many people feel that Congress should adopt a set of uniform regulations which would require all committee hearings to be conducted according to definite standards of fairness.

Readers Say—

I wholeheartedly agree with reader Doyle Newlun's suggestion that boys, as well as girls, study home economics. In our high schools, we should not only learn academic subjects, but also the best methods of managing our incomes in later life.

DEANNA MANDEL,
Bronx, New York.

★

A course in home economics for high school boys is a good idea. A school in Michigan, which I attended at one time, has a plan under which both boys and girls study home management and gardening. The program is very popular among the students.

JIM GALBRAITH,
Pasadena, California.

★

In our school, home economics is offered to boys as well as girls. Boys study problems connected with preparing foods, the care of clothes, family relations, and other matters. Though our school opened the courses to boys only two years ago, 82 male students are already enrolled in the home economics classes.

ALLENE SNOW,
Panama City, Florida.

★

(EDITOR'S NOTE: These are some of the many letters we received on Doyle Newlun's suggestion that home economics courses be offered to boys. We regret that space limitations do not permit us to print all the letters.)

★

I think it is a good idea to have nation-wide Presidential primaries. However, before such a plan can work effectively, we must find a way to encourage many more voters to go to the polls than have gone in the past.

ELAINE VOGEL,
Newaygo, Michigan.

★

The British Commonwealth of Nations is a fine example of the way a group of countries can cooperate with one another. Members of this family of nations have gained many unusual benefits from working as a team. If all countries of the world were to unite under such a system, I am certain that we would no longer be troubled by wars.

EARL QUINNEY,
Elkhorn, Wisconsin.

★

I agree with persons who argue that certain measures must be taken to encourage additional Americans to vote on election day. It is a shocking fact that many of our fellow citizens do not go to the polls. However, I don't think we should adopt a compulsory voting law. Let's try to make the ideal of serving our country, rather than the fear of punishment, stir us to action.

BOB KAUFMAN,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

★

The Red Cross desperately needs blood donations. Though we are too young to give blood, we should encourage our parents and friends to make donations.

DAVID BILCHIK,
Chappaqua, New York



THE CAPITOL at Havana. After overthrowing the elected government, General Batista sent the lawmakers home and took the reigns of government himself.

What Next for Cuba?

Country Is Calm Following Political Upheaval, but People Wonder What the Future Will Bring Them

CUBA's people, who have come to take revolutions calmly, have settled down to normal after the political upheaval of two weeks ago. At that time the country was in the midst of a political campaign which was to lead to a Presidential election on June 1. Suddenly, one of the candidates for the Presidency, General Fulgencio Batista, seized the governing power. He claimed that Carlos Prio Socarras, the nation's President, was plotting to set up a dictatorship on the island. This the President denied.

Batista quickly took over all power, suspended the legislative body, and called off the elections. All democratic processes of government were halted for a period of 45 days. Just what will happen at the end of that time is not clear.



Batista

From 1933 to 1940, Batista ruled Cuba as a dictator. Then he served a four-year term after being elected to the Presidency in 1940. In 1944 he peaceably retired from office. Whether he intends to rule again as dictator for a long period of time remains to be seen.

Cuba was once described by Christopher Columbus as the "loveliest land that human eyes have ever beheld!" Even today, the country's long sandy beaches, its forested mountains, its gently rolling plains, and its mild climate make it a beautiful island and attract many vacationists.

In addition to scenic beauty, Cuba has great natural wealth for an area of its size. About half the island is fertile enough for farming. Hardwoods such as mahogany, cedar, ebony, and rosewood grow abundantly on the mountains. Many tropical fruits, including the banana, grow wild. And there are important mineral deposits—iron, copper, chromium, manganese, platinum, gold, and silver.

In spite of these resources, the average Cuban is not at all prosperous. Only about one fourth of the land that could be tilled is under cultivation, and most of this is used for

growing sugar cane. Since it takes only a few months for the country to produce enough sugar to meet the needs of other nations, people who work in the industry are often unemployed.

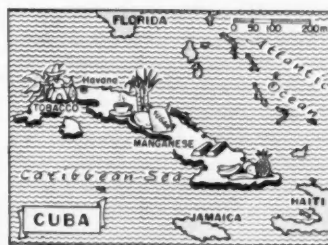
Tobacco, coffee, and tropical fruits are, after sugar, the island's principal agricultural products.

Cuba was important as a source of copper and manganese during World War II, and large amounts of asphalt for roadbuilding are still exported. Otherwise, the country's mineral resources have not been developed.

Manufacturing has made little headway on the island. Sugar refining and the processing of other agricultural products are the chief occupations along this line. The making of clothing, cotton goods, and shoes is becoming increasingly important. Most manufactured goods must be brought in from other countries, though, and this means high prices for the Cubans.

Education is making slow progress. Although schools are free and attendance is supposed to be compulsory, only about one fourth of the school-age children actually attend.

Cuba is a little smaller than Pennsylvania in area. The Cuban people, who number about 5½ million, are primarily of Spanish descent. Spanish is the official language. Indians who populated the island disappeared shortly after the Spanish came in the early 1500's. Place names used by the Indians, though, still persist. Cuba itself comes from the Indian name *Cubanacan*, which meant "center place," and probably referred to the island's location.



CUBA is south of Florida in the Caribbean Sea

Science News

No photographers, prospectors, or bird watchers are allowed near a rocky area in one of California's national forests. Forest rangers protect the location, and trespassers are heavily fined.

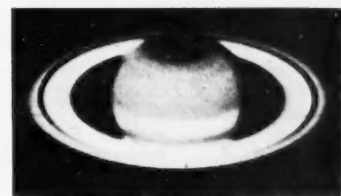
The area is the home of the remaining California condors—the biggest land birds in North America, and also among the rarest fowl on the continent. There are only 60 of the condors left.

The condor has a wingspread of about 10 feet, and it weighs between 20 and 30 pounds. The bird is black, but it has a white patch under the front of each wing. Around its neck is a ruff of black feathers which looks like a collar. Its bald head is either orange or yellow on top.

Although the big bird is very awkward on the ground, it is a graceful creature in the air. To get a good start, the bird will often run for some distance along a cliff, and then take off into the air.

Condors make their nests in caves high upon rocky ledges. The baby birds grow slowly, and usually they are unable to fly until they are about six months old. The parents care for the baby condor for the first year of its life.

Years ago the big birds were found all along the Pacific coast. Many of them were killed by Indians who wanted feathers. Hunters also de-



SATURN and its rings. This picture of the planet was taken with the 100-inch Hooker telescope at the Mount Wilson Observatory in California.

stroyed them because they were supposed to be birds of prey. Actually, the condor seldom hunts live game.

The house of tomorrow may have several different light systems, an expert predicts. If the weather is hot, you may want to turn on cool green lights. On a cold winter night, pinkish amber lights may be pleasant.

In the kitchen, a housewife will be able to turn on a special kind of bulb which will kill the odors of the food she is cooking. Or she may turn on a light which will give off vitamin rays that can be absorbed by the body.

There are already schools, of course, which have lights to kill germs. Many more schools will have this equipment in the future.

Within the next five years or so, the expert says, automobiles may have electric eyes which will cause the headlights to dim automatically when other cars are approaching.

A new fuel called *synthracite* may soon go into commercial production in the Netherlands. The fuel is made from coal dust which is formed into bricks. Though this idea is not new, an improved process makes it possible to turn out a fuel which is said to be nearly as good as anthracite coal itself.

—By HAZEL L. ELDRIDGE.

The Story of the Week



TEEN-AGE TRAFFIC COURT in Kansas City, Kansas. High school students make up a jury that hears the cases when other teen-agers are charged with traffic violations. Judge Frost, who presides over the court, stands with a "violin" in the foreground. The jury recommends penalties.

Primary Elections

The race for the nation's highest elective office is now well along. Across the country, leaders of both political parties are eager to learn which of their Presidential candidates have the greatest support among the voters.

Party officials are wondering if the results of New Hampshire's special election, held nearly two weeks ago, reflect the choice of voters in other parts of the nation. The New Hampshire contest—the first of this election year—was a victory for General Dwight Eisenhower on the Republican side, and for Tennessee's Senator Estes Kefauver among the Democrats. Eisenhower ran well ahead of Ohio's Senator Robert Taft, a top contender for his party's nomination, and Kefauver edged out his election rival—President Truman.

Now the Democrats are looking forward to another test of popularity between the President and Kefauver in next Tuesday's Wisconsin primaries. Senator Taft, California's Governor Earl Warren, and other Republicans will be in the Wisconsin race on the GOP side. Later, Taft and Eisenhower will be on the same ballot in the New Jersey contest, April 15.

Other states planning to hold the special elections include the following: Nebraska, April 1; Illinois, April 8; Pennsylvania and New York, April 22; Massachusetts, April 29; Maryland, May 5; Ohio, May 6; West Virginia, May 13; Oregon, May 16; Florida, May 27; and California, June 3. (Minnesota held its primaries last week. Few leading candidates, however, entered their names in that state's contest.)

Student Politicians

Mrs. Dorothy R. Edwards, who teaches at Duquesne Central School in Delanson, New York, describes an interesting and important citizenship project which was carried on by her Problems in Democracy class:

"Duquesne Central School," she says, "has its student politicians. They recently held 'primaries' in several 'states.'"

"Before primaries were held, student politicians representing possible

candidates spoke to the various 'states.' Each speaker was accompanied by assistants who distributed badges bearing that particular candidate's name. Many posters and slogans were displayed in the corridors and classrooms. Each candidate had his workers, speakers, and general manager.

"After the speeches had been given, a vote was taken by each party. Only those 'voters' who had previously enrolled with the party of their choice were entitled to cast their ballots.

"Each grade, seven through twelve, represented a 'state,' and the states chosen were: New York, Pennsylvania, California, Ohio, New Hampshire, and West Virginia.

"The speakers campaigned for the following Presidential candidates: *Democrats*—President Truman, Senator Kefauver, and Chief Justice Vinson. *Republicans*—General Eisenhower, Senator Taft, Harold Stassen, and Governor Warren."

Needed—More Nurses

Thousands of additional nurses are needed if the nation is to give its armed forces and civilians necessary medical care. From all parts of the country, health officials report that the nation does not have enough nurses.

Though a record number of about 330,000 nurses are working today, medical leaders estimate that we urgently need at least 50,000 more trained persons in our hospitals, armed forces, and factories. The nurse shortage has hit hospitals in several cities especially hard. In fact, some hospitals have been unable to admit new patients because there are not enough nurses to care for persons who need medical attention.

There are a number of reasons for the nationwide nurse shortage. For one thing, more and more industrial plants are offering new health services to their workers. In addition, of course, the armed services have greatly stepped up their call for nurses. At the same time, health officials declare, enrollments in nursing schools have dropped because many young people seek better paying jobs in other fields.

Austria's Hope

Will Austria become a free nation again soon? The seven million people of the small central European country hope that the United States, Britain, France, and Russia will be able to agree on treaty terms to end the four-power occupation of Austria.

The mountainous little land, which is partly occupied by Russian and partly by western forces, has been supervised by the four powers since the end of World War II. During the past seven years, representatives of the occupying countries have met 258 times without being able to reach an agreement on Austria's future. At each parley, Russia blocked a treaty by making new demands after agreements were made on some points. Now the western nations are asking for another treaty meeting.

The Tables Are Turned

For a number of months now, America and her allies have been asking the Soviets to lift some of their strict regulations, which confine western representatives to tiny areas of Russia. Government officials and newsmen from the democracies are now allowed to visit only certain parts of Moscow, and a few small sections elsewhere in vast Russia. At all times, of course, western officials work under the watchful eyes of the Soviet secret police.

Because Russia has repeatedly refused to relax her stiff curbs on diplomatic travel within her borders, the United States, Britain, France, and other free nations recently decided to put similar restrictions on the rights of Soviet representatives in this country. Among other things, the new regulations do not allow Russians stationed in our nation's capital to go beyond a 25-mile zone around the city without permission from the State Department. Russian agents in New York City are also restricted in their traveling privileges.

School Orchestra

Students of the Hempstead, New York, High School do not need to go to nearby New York City to hear concerts. Their 125-member symphony orchestra offers outstanding musical programs right in their own community.

With the help of Franco Auteri, associate conductor of the New York



ANTOINE PINAY was French Premier as this paper went to press. At the rate of change in the French government, it is anyone's guess as to how long he will stay in power.

Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, and other leading conductors, Hempstead High has won nationwide acclaim for its excellent teen-age orchestra. Their work is "almost professional," Auteri recently declared.

There is keen competition among Hempstead students for a place in the school's orchestra, and boys and girls must be skilled musicians before they can become members of the symphony.

Who Owns Tidelands?

Should the national government, or individual states, exercise controls over undersea lands—sometimes called tidelands—along our coastal states? This controversial question, which has been heatedly debated in past years, is once again before the nation's lawmakers.

Some of the undersea lands, especially those near Texas, California, and Louisiana, have rich deposits of oil. Whoever owns the tidelands can collect part of the profits earned by companies which drill for the oil.

In 1946, Congress passed a bill putting the offshore lands under state supervision, but President Truman vetoed the legislation. Later, the U. S. Supreme Court, in three separate decisions, declared that tidelands oil deposits rightfully belong to the national government.

Now some legislators insist that



LOUD WILL BE THE UPROAR in this building during July. The Republican National Convention opens here on July 7, and the Democratic follows on July 21. The building is the International Amphitheater in Chicago.

these lands belong to the states. They argue:

"Some states with tidelands oil fields claimed ownership of the undersea lands when they joined the Union. Congress should pass a law permitting each state to collect a share of the profits from off-shore oil wells."

Other leaders in Congress take this view:

"The tidelands belong to all the states. The federal government, representing the nation as a whole, has the duty to watch over our boundaries and to handle all issues concerning the tidelands. Therefore, profits from coastal oil deposits should be used for the benefit of the entire country."

Congressmen on each side of the debate have suggested new laws in an effort to settle the matter.

Voting Representation

Who says the majority always rules in our country? asks Democratic Representative Eugene McCarthy in an article in the *Reporter* magazine. There are big differences in the number of citizens that individual members of Congress represent on Capitol Hill, the Minnesota lawmaker points out. He writes as follows:

"About one sixth of the country's voters, who live in the somewhat sparsely populated states, are represented by one half of the senators in Congress. All other citizens of the nation must depend on the remaining senators to speak for them in the national legislature."

"There are also sharp differences in the number of people that House members represent. A Representative from an election district of a certain state, for example, acts for some 175,000 persons; while another Representative from a different area of the same state speaks for about 900,000 citizens in Congress."

"Though little can be done, under our Constitution, about the inequality of representation in the Senate, we can do something about this problem



A 15-YEAR-OLD HOPI INDIAN painted this picture, which shows members of his tribe as they till the soil. The picture has been on exhibit at the San Francisco Museum of Art, with other examples of Hopi art.

in the House. Efforts should be made by all states to reorganize their congressional election districts so that each Representative speaks for an equal number of citizens."

Tax Agency Reforms

The nation's tax collecting agency—the Bureau of Internal Revenue—is undergoing a number of changes these days. A short time ago, the Senate allowed President Truman's proposals for reorganizing the bureau, which he made in January, to stand. The President's plan went into effect because the lawmakers did not vote against it during the 60-day time limit given them under terms of the Reorganization Act.

The new Bureau of Internal Revenue rules call for a reduction of top tax collectors from 64 to 25. More-

over, these and other high revenue workers are to be approved by the Civil Service Commission on the basis of merit. It will take a year or more to put these and other proposed changes into force, government officials estimate.

CARE Honor Roll

Here is another report on how American schools and organizations, in response to a recent article in this paper and companion publications, are donating money to CARE's program of sending plows and farm tools to India, Pakistan, and Greece. Donations have been received from the following:

Fort Smith Junior High School, Fort Smith, Arkansas.
Boswell Junior High School, Topeka, Kansas.
Young Junior High School, Dothan, Alabama.
Weston High School, Weston, West Virginia.
Montrose High School, Montrose, Michigan.
Washington Junior High School, Ottumwa, Iowa.
Lathrop High School, Lathrop, Missouri.
Jefferson High School, Rochester, New York.
University School, Shaker Heights, Ohio.
Redford High School, Detroit, Michigan.
Dunkirk High School, Dunkirk, New York.
Kern Junior High School, Los Angeles, California.
Ottumwa High School, Ottumwa, Iowa.
Young People's Service League, St. Saviour's Church, Raleigh, North Carolina.
Dana Junior High School, San Diego, California.

A \$10 donation will buy four hand tools—a pitchfork, weeding hoe, mattock, and shovel. For \$17.50, CARE can send a plow. Contributions may be sent to CARE, Inc., Dupont Circle Building, Washington 6, D. C.

The British have bombed a small German island for the last time. After World War II, the British used the island of Helgoland as a practice target. But many of the Germans who lived there want to return, so Helgoland has been given back to them.

SPORTS

WHO is the best hitter in baseball? The question always provokes lively arguments among diamond fans, but a great many followers of the game think that Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals is baseball's greatest batsman. Stan's admirers can muster some good arguments to support their views.

The slim Cardinal outfielder led the National League in batting last year for the fifth time. In three different seasons he has been named the league's most valuable performer. His lifetime batting average of .347 is the highest of any big league player active today. Ted Williams, great batting star of the Boston Red Sox, has a lifetime mark of .346.

Anyone who has seen Stan bat is not likely to forget it. He has a distinctive stance at the plate—crouching slightly, bending forward at the waist, and holding his bat high. He peers over his right shoulder at the pitcher. It has been said that Musial, at bat, looks like "a man peeking around the corner of a building."

When the pitcher throws, Stan uncoils like a spring and leans into the pitch. He usually hits the ball cleanly. During his career he has made 206 home runs, and almost every year he is one of the league leader's in two-baggers and three-base hits.

The son of Polish immigrants, Musial started playing ball in his home town of Donora, Pennsylvania. He was a star left-handed pitcher on the high school team there. He entered professional baseball as a pitcher, too,



STAN MUSIAL—best hitter in baseball?

and was doing well until one day he fell and injured his shoulder while playing for Daytona Beach, Florida. That finished his career as a pitcher.

Many players would have given up the game entirely after such an injury, but Stan moved to the outfield. He found that he could make the throws required of an outfielder, and he soon proved himself as a batter.

Stan joined the Cardinals late in 1941. He has been their big gun ever since, except for the season of 1945 which he spent in the Navy.

A pleasant, friendly man, Musial spends his winters in St. Louis, helping run the restaurant which he and a friend own together. He is now in Florida with the rest of the Cardinals, preparing for another season.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Sergeant: "What is the first thing you do when cleaning a rifle?"

Private: "Look at the number."

Sergeant: "And what has that got to do with it?"

Private: "To make sure that I'm cleaning my own gun."

The sergeant had corrected and criticized the private at every turn. Finally, the private disgustedly said:

"The last place I was working, I was fired when I proved unsatisfactory."



"Here is a real collector's item—Jack and the Beanstalk" recorded by Uncle Bill Davis back in '45."

Walking through the woods, the artillery officer was surprised to see a number of his men climbing trees and crawling through bushes.

"What's the idea?" he snapped. "What do you men think you are doing?"

"Well, sir," said the sergeant, "we've camouflaged the gun so well that we can't find it."

The calm routine of a young lady was broken recently by army maneuvers. As she approached a bridge she was stopped by a sentry.

"Madam," he said earnestly, "you can't drive across this bridge. It has just been demolished."

Thinking the man insane, she beckoned to another soldier. "Young man," she inquired, "can you tell me any reason why I can't cross this bridge?"

"Lady," he replied soberly, "I can't tell you a thing. I've been dead for three days."

"Have you put the little sailors on the table yet?"

"Little sailors?"

"Yes, the goblets."

Sergeant: "Now take that rifle and find out how to use it."

Private: "Tell me one thing; is it true that the harder I pull the trigger, the farther the bullet will go?"

Economic Aid

(Concluded from page 1)

conomic assistance we are giving—perhaps even cut it out completely? A big controversy is under way on this issue.

President Truman touched off the discussion earlier this month. He asked that Congress supply about 2½ billion dollars for economic aid to other lands during the next year. The sum is about 1 billion dollars more than we are supplying for foreign economic aid in 1952.

The President also asked for more than 5 billion dollars in military aid to friendly nations. There is general agreement among Congressmen of both parties that substantial military aid is necessary, though some think

now will save us many dollars in the future. This is not philanthropy; it is hard-headed, free enterprise.

"My point becomes clear if we consider two areas of the world. Let us take a long, hard look at the Far East . . . the situation in that area is highly critical. China, at least temporarily, is in communist hands. . . .

"If in 1945 we had, in addition to supplying military equipment, helped the Chinese government with a rural reconstruction program . . . and if the Chinese government had initiated some desperately needed land reforms (as well as other reforms) I am convinced that China would have been saved from communism.

"A five-year rural reconstruction program could have been carried on for about one billion dollars. Such a program would have given the Chinese people a feeling that they had some-

"There are blemishes in the picture, of course, as there are in the picture here at home. But whenever the blemishes tend to loom too large in our eyes, let us compare the picture of the rising strength and determination of free Europe and of NATO with the grim realities of China and Korea. Let us take into account the great increase in expenditures for defense which would have been necessary if Western Europe had fallen to the Kremlin.

"Consider the composition of our 85 billion dollar budget. Sixty billions are required for the cost of past wars and present military efforts. That leaves some 25 billion dollars out of which cuts must come. Those who concentrate on cutting concentrate on 'foreign aid.' Yet the total amount of that non-military foreign aid in the new budget is only about 2½ billion.

"America simply cannot carry the rest of the world on its back. We are entitled to ask . . . whether the foreign economic aid we have furnished has, in fact, paid off in its major aim, reducing communism and the threat of communism in Europe.

"In France in the last general election . . . one vote out of four was for the communist candidates . . . this is the result of our give-away endeavors in France—more than 4 billion dollars in Marshall Plan assistance in five years—all for a drop of 6 percentage points in the total communist vote.

"A like story is told in the most recent Italian elections. There the communists gathered two out of every five votes cast. . . . We had already poured 2 billion dollars into Italy in Marshall Plan aid, and were rewarded with an increase of 4 percentage points in the total communist vote in the last election.

"This is indeed making very costly progress against communism at a snail's pace—and at the same time supporting socialist governments from the Aegean Sea to the Baltic. . . . We should consider if the time has come to suspend all further programs of economic aid to Europe in favor of our own immediate defense needs.

Communities Suffer

"Lavish aid for bankrupt socialist governments overseas is depriving millions of American communities of sorely needed public-service facilities. So much taxes are rolling out of the counties to these give-away programs overseas, that there is no more taxing power available at home to build sorely needed new schools, new hospitals, new sewerage systems, roads, airports. In a very real sense, America is denying the urgent needs of normal American growth and development to launch new aid programs abroad. . . . The question is, how can we justify it?

" . . . the administration tells us that such aid is absolutely inescapable if we are to encourage the nations to defend themselves against the threat of communist invasion. Of course, there is no logic whatever supporting the theory that people and nations must be bribed by the United States Treasury to defend themselves. Further, there are no figures to support the suggestion that these nations are making any appropriate effort to carry their fair share of the free world's defense load.

"Since 1940 the United States has budgeted 128 billion dollars for overseas assistance. This figure, of course, has been on top of 178 billion dollars spent and budgeted for the fiscal years 1945-52 on our own defense programs. This makes a total of 306 billion dollars already allocated out of American production for world defense against the communist threat.

"If the other nations are unwilling to carry their fair and equal share of this load of defense, the American people are obviously being deceived and defrauded into a quagmire of paper defenses—and at a cost which threatens the solvency and survival of the nation.

"The one great bulwark for the defense of freedom against communist aggression is America's system of enterprise of free labor and free management, which has given us this great productive capacity. If we exhaust our own economic resources, the cause of freedom will be lost everywhere. The time has come when American policy must look firmly to the defense of the Americas."



AMERICAN PLANES being hauled through the streets of Saigon, Indochina. The planes are on their way to French forces fighting the communists in the Far Eastern country. Are we spending too much on our foreign aid programs?

it can be reduced well below the sum requested by the President. However, there is widespread disagreement on whether or not we should continue to give economic aid on a large scale.

In the remainder of this article, we are presenting the views of two prominent leaders who take opposing sides on the issue of economic aid. Paul Hoffman, former head of the Economic Cooperation Administration and at present the head of the Ford Foundation, favors economic aid on a substantial scale. Congressman Carroll Reece of Tennessee feels that it must be sharply curbed.

Here, in shortened form, are the views of Mr. Hoffman as recently put forth in *The New York Times Magazine*:

"What we call 'foreign aid' is . . . insurance and enterprise. Instead of speaking of 'foreign aid' we should be speaking of 'world investment.'

"I am profoundly convinced that there are occasions in which the interests of the American people are best served by investing some of our dollars abroad. Such investments should be made not in terms of charity but because they will increase our security by increasing world security; or because a few dollars spent wisely

thing to live for. If this program had been put into practice, China today might be lined up with the other free nations. . . . And the chances are that we would not have had the Korean war.

"I don't know what the war in Korea has cost us, but I have heard estimates ranging from 25 to 50 billion dollars. Thus it becomes clear that an investment of one billion dollars might have saved at least 25 billion dollars, as of today, and in addition a good deal more in the future.

Look at Europe

"Let's take a long, hard look at Europe now. We actually did in Europe what we might have done in China. . . . The Marshall Plan was an investment of 12 billion dollars over 3½ years. The return on that investment is perhaps the best value we have ever received for our money.

"Instead of a European and Mediterranean area in the hands of the Kremlin, its 270 million people are our allies in the struggle to maintain peace with freedom and justice. Its production has moved up to 30 per cent above prewar, and this increase has made possible the rearmament program of our European partners.

"What then is the situation? We have a proposal to cut 2½ billion dollars out of a budget of 85 billion dollars. . . . The irony of this program for cutting is that the very 2½ billion dollars which it is proposed to cut constitute the only hope of achieving the sound economy the cutters advocate. Because it is through this 'foreign aid'—which I prefer to call 'world investment'—that we can raise the productive capacity of the world, promote sorely needed economic reforms and so give hope to the hopeless, thus ridding large areas of the world of the pestilence that makes them breeding grounds for communism."

Congressman Carroll Reece of Tennessee thinks that economic aid should be curbed. He put forth his views in a speech late in the first session of the 82nd Congress. Here are excerpts from that speech:

"To attempt further peacetime economic rehabilitation in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Western Hemisphere, while at the same time pressing forward at home in an ever-expanding defense program, is to invite the disaster of inflation, bankruptcy, and ruin—and thus to undermine the defenses not only of America, but of the free world.

Ninth of a Series on Presidential Prospects

Harold Stassen Seeks Republican Nomination

Here is the ninth in a series of special features on leading possibilities for the Presidency. This week we discuss Harold Stassen, who is actively seeking the Republican nomination.

What is Stassen's background?

Harold E. Stassen was born on a Minnesota truck farm in 1907. He graduated from high school at the age of 15. When his father became seriously ill, young Stassen took over the duties of the farm.

He entered the University of Minnesota in 1922, and held various jobs to help pay his way. At different times he worked as a Pullman car conductor, a grocery clerk, and a pan greaser in a bakery shop. He received a law degree and was admitted to the bar in 1929.

Stassen was first elected to public office as a county attorney in 1930. In 1937 he started a campaign to get the Republican nomination for governor of Minnesota. He won it, despite opposition from the group which had controlled the state Republican organization for many years. Then he went ahead to win the governorship by a wide majority.

Stassen was twice re-elected governor. He resigned during his third term, in World War II, to go on duty as a Navy officer.

Mr. Stassen's first bid for the Presidential nomination came while he was in the service. His friends worked to have him named as the Republican candidate in 1944, but the nomination eventually went to Governor Thomas Dewey of New York.

In 1945, Stassen was one of the American delegates to the San Francisco Conference, which drew up and adopted the charter—or constitution—of the United Nations. Late in the following year, he formally announced his candidacy for the 1948 Presidential nomination. He was a strong contender in this race, but Governor Dewey again became the Republican standard-bearer. In the fall of 1948, Stassen took over as president of the University of Pennsylvania.

Early this year, Stassen announced that he would again seek the Republican Presidential nomination.

What are Stassen's views on problems that face the nation?

In some respects, his position is not far from that of the Truman administration. He (like President Truman and General Eisenhower) feels that we should aid other countries in building strong defenses against the threat of Soviet aggression. He believes that we should help poor and underdeveloped nations to improve their people's living conditions. Stassen, like President Truman, has supported the idea that our federal government should assist in the building of low-cost homes for Americans with small incomes.

On many other issues, Stassen sharply disagrees with the Truman administration. He is inclined to regard the Korean war as a Russian-made "trap," which we should never have entered with our ground troops. Since we did become involved in Korea, he thinks we should have made an all-out drive to win the war decisively.

On this issue, his opinion is opposed to Truman's and is similar to Taft's.

Mr. Stassen, like Senator Taft, feels that the federal government's expenditures could be trimmed considerably, without harm to the nation. He recently charged that the U. S. payroll contains at least "200,000 loafers" who should be fired. He opposes the compulsory federal health insurance plan that President Truman has advocated. In general, he favors the Taft-Hartley labor law, which Truman bitterly opposes.

The Truman administration wants a program of federal financial aid to the schools in all states. Many people oppose any such program. Stassen takes a middle view, feeling that the federal government should give financial help to schools in the poorest states.



HAROLD STASSEN is now president of the University of Pennsylvania. He was formerly Governor of Minnesota.

In general, Stassen's position might be defined as "middle of the road." He is sharply critical of certain policies of the Truman administration, but he supports more of these policies than do numerous other Republicans, including Senator Taft.

If nominated, would Stassen make a good candidate?

Republicans who do not want him as their party's standard-bearer offer several arguments.

One group says that Stassen's brand of Republicanism is too much like that of the twice-defeated Dewey, and also that it too closely follows the platform of the Democrats. According to these critics, the voters want a candidate who is not so eager to participate in alliances and entanglements with foreign governments at the American taxpayers' expense.

There are other Republicans who agree rather closely with Stassen's views, but who still do not want him as a Presidential nominee. These people feel that his thinking is similar to that of Eisenhower, and they regard "Ike" as the stronger candidate.

Some opponents of Stassen say that he is running for the nomination only to keep Senator Taft of Ohio from getting it. They suspect that Stassen plans to turn his support over to Eisenhower at the nominating conven-

tion. For this support, they say, he hopes to be rewarded with a cabinet post or some other high office.

Republicans who want Stassen as their party's candidate say this:

He represents the line of thought which the Republicans must adopt if they do not want to lose their place as an effective political party. He understands the responsibilities which our nation must accept in world affairs, and realizes that our government must take active measures for the welfare of our people here at home. However, he wants to protect the American people against the dangers of governmental extravagance.

Stassen would make a better candidate than either of his two leading Republican opponents, Senator Taft

ability to deal with our nation's problems. If elected President, he will continue our fight against communist aggression, and he will handle our national problems with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

People who do not want Stassen as President put forth these views:

He is too much in favor of U. S. participation in the affairs of other nations. We are already over-committed in all parts of the globe. We should not continue this policy.

Stassen too often speaks in meaningless generalities. He has come out in favor of honesty in government, better relations between labor and management, a dynamic foreign policy that would defeat communism without a world war, reduction of federal expenditures, and an end to inflation. These are simply words. Everyone favors all these things. The question is: How would Stassen bring them about?

Stassen would be unable to get the support of "conservative" Republicans in Congress because of his prolonged fight against them. The Democrats would oppose him because he belongs to a competing party. Hence there would be considerable disunity between Congress and the White House if he were elected.

Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are given on page 8, column 4.

1. To attempt further *rehabilitation* (rē'hā-bil-i-tā-shun) of foreign countries will wreck our own defense program. (a) rebuilding (b) arming (c) understanding (d) disarming.

2. Foreign aid programs threaten our nation's *solvency* (sōl'vën-si). (a) military effort (b) farm program (c) ability to pay its debts (d) educational system.

3. That *blemish* (blēm'ish) in the foreign aid program, he said, is small when compared with the rising strength of our allies. (a) expenditure (b) defect (c) effort put forth (d) upset.

4. Foreign aid programs are not *philanthropies* (phi-lān'thrō-péz), but good business investments. (a) military efforts (b) expensive programs (c) wasteful undertakings (d) charitable undertakings.

5. People who testify before congressional committees have certain *immunities* (i-mū'nī-tēz). (a) freedom from penalties (b) duties (c) formalities to follow (d) views to express.

6. Often people injured by testimony given at congressional hearings have no way to *vindicate* (vin'di-kāt) themselves. (a) obligate (b) express (c) defend or clear (d) testify.

7. A man's *integrity* (in-tēg'rī-ti) may be questioned. (a) age (b) ability (c) intelligence (d) honesty.

and General Eisenhower. These two men and their supporters are sharply divided over numerous issues. If either Taft or Eisenhower is nominated, a serious split in party ranks may occur, and such a split could endanger GOP chances at the polls. If the Republicans select Stassen, who supports Taft on certain measures and Eisenhower on others, the party could present a united front.

If nominated and elected, would he make a good President?

The people who favor Stassen for President argue as follows:

The former Minnesota governor is well qualified to handle this country's foreign policy. When the UN charter was being written, Stassen fought unsuccessfully against establishment of the veto power. This power enables any one of five large nations to block action in the UN Security Council. Russia has used it time and again to obstruct the work of the international organization. Stassen knew how much harm the veto could cause, and he tried to prevent its being included in the UN Charter. If he had won his point, the UN today would be a stronger organization. We need a President with Stassen's foresight.

As governor of his home state, Stassen was an able administrator. He has the necessary experience and

Historical Backgrounds

Congressional Investigations

CONGRESSIONAL investigations (see story on page 1) are by no means new to this country. Committees of Congress have made about 300 special inquiries into all sorts of questions since 1789—the first year of United States government under the Constitution.

The Constitution didn't grant any authority for investigations. Congress just assumed it had the right to make them. Committees carried on their investigations for more than 30 years before the congressional powers were challenged in the courts.

In the first test, a citizen was arrested on the order of a committee for trying to bribe a member of the House of Representatives. The citizen charged he was arrested illegally and took his case to the Supreme Court. The court upheld the congressional action in 1821.

Since then, the power of congressional committees has been challenged many times. In a few cases, the courts have found that Congress overstepped its powers. In general, though, the courts have held that congressional committees have the right to investigate and to prosecute those who refuse to answer questions or otherwise show themselves uncooperative. Prosecutions are carried on through the courts.

Surprisingly, the early committees dealt with many questions that crop up today. Committees went into the operations and costs of the Post Office Department several times in the 1800's, just as committees have been doing for the past several years.

Committees were looking into cor-

ruption in government more than a hundred years ago—just as now. A Senate committee was worrying about the dangers of communism in 1919, more than 30 years ago. Today, the House Un-American Activities Committee is carrying on investigations into communist activity. There were at least two big investigations of generals long before the congressional inquiry last year into the dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur from his command in the Far East.

A House committee hearing on the conduct of a general in 1792, in fact, was the first important congressional investigation. General Arthur St. Clair's forces had been badly beaten by Indians. There were charges the general had not followed War Department plans and that he had been careless in handling his troops. The House investigators found the charges unjustified, but the publicity caused St. Clair to resign his army command.

General Andrew Jackson was investigated by both House and Senate committees for carrying an 1818 war against Indians into Florida, then Spanish territory. There was some danger that Jackson's action might have led to a conflict with Spain, and there was a question as to whether he had violated orders. The war scare blew over, and we later obtained Florida from Spain. The congressional committee never took any action against Jackson, who later became President.

John Calhoun had trouble with several committees while he was Secretary of War, from 1817 to 1825. His administrative policies were looked



JOHN C. CALHOUN was the target of congressional investigations

into carefully, and there was an investigation of unethical practices in his department. A chief clerk gave a profitable contract for materials to a relative. A House committee ordered that the clerk be discharged, but cleared Calhoun of any blame.

In the 1920's, the biggest investigations were concerned with corruption in the administration of President Harding. In the 1930's, the growth and conduct of big business worried congressional committees. In the 1940's there were investigations to determine whether we were making an adequate effort to win World War II quickly. Today, our defense effort, corruption in government, and communism are the subjects of major investigations.

Study Guide

Investigations

1. List some of the purposes for which Congress conducts hearings and investigations.
2. In what ways does the work of a congressional investigating committee resemble that of a court?
3. Describe the precautions by which a court tries to make sure that an accused person gets a fair chance to defend himself.
4. Give examples to show how these precautions are sometimes disregarded by investigating committees.
5. Describe several of the procedural rules for investigating committees that are recommended by Senator Kefauver and some other lawmakers.
6. What arguments are put forth to support the enactment of these rules by Congress?
7. Tell what is said by the opponents of the proposed Kefauver rules.

Discussion

Do you or do you not think that congressional investigating committees should be guided by the same rules of procedure that are followed by courts? Give reasons for your answer.

Foreign Aid

1. List several of the economic-aid programs our country is supporting.
2. How much economic aid does President Truman want us to give foreign nations during the next year?
3. Why is there more widespread disagreement over economic aid than military aid?
4. How does Paul Hoffman feel that China might have been brought into the community of free nations?
5. In what way does Hoffman feel that economic aid to Europe proved "perhaps the best value we have ever received for our money"?
6. Why does Congressman Carroll Reece feel that the results of U. S. economic aid to France and Italy have been disappointing?
7. How is aid to governments overseas, according to Mr. Reece, hurting American communities and our whole economy?

Discussion

1. Carroll Reece calls the results of economic aid to Europe "very costly progress against communism at a snail's pace." Paul Hoffman terms the results as "perhaps the best value we have ever received for our money." With whom are you in closest agreement? Why?
2. Do you or do you not think that Congress should supply foreign economic aid for the coming year on the scale requested by President Truman? Explain.

Miscellaneous

1. What is the next state primary in which General Eisenhower and Senator Taft will compete?
2. Briefly discuss the nursing shortage in the United States.
3. Why do both the state and the national governments seek control over undersea lands along our coastal states?
4. What changes are being made in the nation's tax collecting agency?
5. Discuss Representative Eugene McCarthy's comments on majority rule in our country.
6. What are some of the arguments for and against Stassen as a possible Republican nominee for the Presidency?

References

- "Make Them Tell Congress the Truth," by Lloyd Cutler and Herbert Packer, *Harper's*, March 1952.
- "Congress Begins an Assessment of Economic Aid to Foreign Countries," *Congressional Digest*, November 1951. Background as well as pros and cons.

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (a) rebuilding; 2. (c) ability to pay its debts; 3. (b) defect; 4. (d) charitable undertakings; 5. (a) freedom from penalties; 6. (c) defend or clear; 7. (d) honesty.

A Career for Tomorrow - - Secretary

A CAREER as a secretary or stenographer has a number of advantages. The required training can be obtained in a relatively short time. A well-qualified secretary seldom has to look far for a job, and openings are available in almost every locality—in the small towns as well as in the cities. Jobs are available, too, in almost every industry, business, or profession.

There are other advantages, too, in going into this kind of work. The jobs are seldom routine, and a secretary usually occupies a key place in an office. She (for most secretaries are women) knows better than almost anyone else the work that is being done by the office. She must often use discretion and judgment. One lapse on her part or one violation of a confidence might have very serious consequences.

If you want to be a secretary, you must, of course, learn shorthand and typing—subjects you can take either in high school or later in a business college. Before you study typing and shorthand, or as you are studying them, you should try to get as good a background as possible in the use of the English language. You must know the rules of punctuation and spelling and the meanings of words. Many businessmen dictate hurriedly and rely on their secretaries to reword poor sentences and supply the correct punctuation.

Beyond this, your education may be anything you want to make it. You can go to college—some employers prefer secretaries who are college graduates. Others find that the person with only a high school diploma makes every bit as good a secretary as does the college graduate.

If you want to go into one of the



A SECRETARY holds a key place in any office

professional or technical fields—law, engineering, medicine, chemistry, or the others—you should try to learn the basic vocabulary used in the field. This you can do through courses in a night school, through independent study, or even through the experience you will get on the job.

Whatever your educational background, your real training as a secre-

tary will begin when you get your first job. Taking and transcribing letters may be only a small part of your work. Your main job will probably be to keep your employer's office running smoothly. You may keep financial records, help with research, make appointments, act as receptionist, and supervise other employees.

Salaries for secretaries vary from place to place. They are usually higher in the cities than they are in the smaller towns. A beginner may earn from \$25 to \$45 a week. Experienced secretaries earn from \$50 to \$100 a week. A few may have salaries that are higher.

Perhaps the principal disadvantage in being a secretary lies in the fact that you would always have to be ready to respond to someone else's whims and directions. When the boss is cranky, you would have to be careful not to offend him. When he wants a job done, you would have to drop what you were doing and turn to the new work.

Although most secretaries are women, there are many good positions that can be held only by men.

A pamphlet discussing this field may be secured from the National Association and Council of Business Schools, 2601 16th Street, N. W., Washington 9, D. C. Entitled "Secretaryship as a Career Field," it costs 10 cents.

—By CARRINGTON SHIELDS.